AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Replace paragraph 0016 with:

[0016] As used herein, the term "fumed alumina" encompasses pyrogenic alumina. Fumed alumina can be produced by known methods, such as by fuming processes and other pyrogenic and flame-type processes known in the art, and is commercially available (*e.g.*, ~~SpectraAl™~~ SpectrA1™, manufactured by Cabot Corporation). Fumed alumina used in conjunction with the soft-focus cosmetic composition of the invention typically has a BET surface area of about 35 m^2/g or more, such as about 40 m^2/g or more, preferably about 45 m^2/g or more (*e.g.*, about 50 m^2/g or more). The maximum surface area of fumed alumina used in conjunction with the soft-focus cosmetic composition of the invention typically is about 200 m^2/g or less, and preferably about 150 m^2/g or less, such as about 100 m^2/g or less (*e.g.*, about 75 m^2/g or less), or even about 65 m^2/g or less (*e.g.*, about 60 m^2/g or less).

Replace paragraph 0025 with:

[0025] The soft-focus cosmetic composition of the invention can be formulated as any type of skin treatment or makeup product. Skin treatment product formulations of the invention include lip products, acne treatments, moisturizers, anti-aging products, lifting treatments, cellulite treatments, and eye treatments. Makeup product formulations of the invention include, but are not limited to, foundations, blushes, pressed or loose powders, concealers, bronzers, eyeshadows, eyeliners, lipsticks, and lip glosses. The products of the invention can take any form which is typical of cosmetic products, for example, hot pour formulations, water-in-oil emulsions, oil-in-water emulsions, gels, sticks, sprays, anhydrous formulations, and pressed or loose powders. There is no limitation on the type of vehicle that can be employed. In particular, the preferred identity of the vehicle will be largely controlled by the type of product into which the components are to be incorporated. For a liquid foundation, for example, a water-in-oil emulsion is preferred for aesthetic reasons, and ~~although~~ the oil portion of the vehicle can be any which is typically used for this purpose, such as, for example, a volatile or non-volatile silicone oil. Preferably, the soft-focus cosmetic composition of the invention is a powder foundation.

Replace paragraph 0027 with:

[0027] The formulation also can comprise other components that may be chosen depending on the carrier and/or the intended use of the formulation. Additional components include, but are not limited to, water soluble sunscreens (such as Eusolex 232), oil soluble

sunscreens (such as octyl methoxycinnamate), and organic sunscreens (such as camphor derivatives, cinnamates, salicylates, benzophenones, triazines, PABA derivatives, diphenylacrylate derivatives, and dibenzoylmethane derivatives), antioxidants (such as BHT), chelating agents (such as disodium EDTA), emulsion stabilizers (such as carbomer), preservatives (such as methyl paraben), fragrances (such as pinene), flavoring agents (such as sorbitol), humectants (such as glycerine), waterproofing agents (such as PVP/Eicosene copolymer), water soluble film-formers (such as hydroxypropyl methylcellulose), oil-soluble film formers (such as hydrogenated C-9 Resin), moisturizing agents ~~such as cholesterol)~~ (such as cholesterol), cationic polymers (such as Polyquatemium 10), anionic polymers (such as xanthan gum), pigment wetting agents (such as Arlacel™ P100 or Emerest™ 2452), vitamins (such as tocopherol), and the like.

Replace paragraph 0032 with:

[0032] Four types of particles were tested for light-diffusing properties: titanium dioxide (Chroma-Philic™ marketed by Shield Manufacturing ~~Compay~~ Company), boron nitride (Tres BN™ PUHP1109 marketed by Saint Gobain Corporation), nylon 12 (Orgosol™ 2002 UP-NAT-COS marketed by Lipo Chemicals, Inc.), and fumed alumina ~~(SpectraAl™~~ (SpectrA1™ manufactured by Cabot Corporation). In order to evaluate the light-diffusing properties of the particles, each type of particle was incorporated into a separate thin polymer film. The films were made by dispersing 3 wt.% of the particles in 32 wt.% isopropanol, 32 wt.% de-ionized water, and 33 wt.% Polyderm™ PE-PA polyurethane (30% aqueous) (Alzo Inc.) with light agitation. The particle dispersions were then applied to glass slides using a 50 μm bird applicator. The resulting air-dried films were estimated to be 5 μm thick with the light-diffusing particles constituting approximately 23 wt.% of the dry film. The refractive index of the polymer (1.54) falls within the range of common cosmetic vehicles (1.33-1.6). A control was prepared using the same isopropanol/polymer composition without any light-diffusing particles. Table 1 provides a list of the samples tested, along with the refractive index and particle size of the particles included in each sample.

Replace paragraph 0036 with:

[0036] Comparative sample C (boron nitride) demonstrated significantly higher transparency (74% average total transmission) than sample B, making the film less opaque, but at the expense of higher specular transmission (59% of the average total transmission) and consequent loss of diffusion **(Figure 5)**. Also, the total reflectance is much lower for sample C, with a large portion of the total reflectance being scattered **(Figure 6)**. This indicates that boron nitride can be used to make a film with a much lower degree of

whiteness, minimizing the caked-on appearance, but with less light-diffusing ability. Accordingly, its usefulness as a soft-focus particle is somewhat limited.